DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 249 904 HE 017 813

TITLE	The Costs of Higher Education to the Student and to the State at the Public Senior Colleges and Universities in South Carolina. A Study Submitted to the 1984 South Carolina General Assembly.
INSTITUTION	South Carolina Commission on Higher Education, Columbia.
PUB DATE	Feb 84
NOTE	45p.
AVAILABLE FROM	South Carolina Commission on Higher Education, Rutledge Building, 1429 Senate Street, Columbia, SC 29201.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Evaluative/Feasibility (142)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	College Students; Comparative Analysis; Enrollment Trends; *Expenditure per Student; Fees; Financial Policy; Higher Education; *State Aid; *State Colleges; State Universities; *Student Costs; Teacher Salaries; *Tuition
IDENTIFIERS	College Costs; *South Carolina

ABSTRACT

The costs to students and to the state of South Carolina of public senior colleges and universities are considered, along with tuition and fee policies in the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) states, and state support for higher education in the SREB states. Most SREB states have experienced tuition and required fee increases over the past several years. The majority of the states have attempted to control fee increases by establishing a uniform fee structure according to types of institutions. A uniform fee structure for educational and general (E&G) operations is necessary if South Carolina is to eliminate the disparity in tuition and required fees among its institutions. Five recommendations by the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education to eliminate these disparities are offered. Information is included on: state appropriations per full-time-equivalent student in the SREB states, 1980-1981 to 1982-1983; faculty salary averages in the SREB states; resident, full-time undergraduate tuition and fees at selected major state universities, 1981-1982, 1983-1984; South Carolina educational appropriations, 1974, 1980, and 1983; state support for higher education in 1983-1984 dollars; fall headcount enrollments; and E&G fees as percent of total required tuition and fees. (SW)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED249904

THE COSTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION TO THE STUDENT AND TO THE STATE AT THE PUBLIC SENIOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

South Carolina Comm on H. E

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

A Study Submitted to

the 1984 South Carolina General Assembly

by the

South Carolina Commission on Higher Education

February 1984

HE 017 813

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	TUITION AND FEE POLICIES IN THE SREB STATES	2
III.	STATE SUPPORT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE SREB STATES	7
IV.	THE COST TO STUDENTS ATTENDING SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SENIOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	13
V.	COST TO THE STATE FOR SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SENIOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	18
VI.	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	22

APPENDIX

A. 1984-85 APPROPRIATION FORMULA FOR CONTINUING OPERATIONS

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
I.	South Carolina Public Senior Colleges and Universities, End Use as a Percentage of Total Tuition and Required Fees, 1978-79 to 1983-84	3
II.	Survey of Tuition and Required Fee Policies in the SREB States	4
III.	Comparison of State Appropriations per FTE Student in the SREB States, 1980-81 to 1982-83	8
IV.	Comparison of Faculty Salary Averages in the SREB States, 1980-81 to 1982-83	9
V.	South Carolina Public Senior Colleges and Universities, Analysis of Tuition and Required Fees for Resident Students	11
VI.	Resident, Full-Time Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Selected Major State Universities, 1981-82, 1983-84; 2-Year Percent Increases	12
VII.	South Carolina Public Senior Colleges and Universities, Analysis of Tuition and Required Fees for Resident Students	14
VIII.	Comparison of South Carolina Educational Appropriations (1974, 1980, and 1983)	16
IX.	State Support for Higher Education in 1983-84 Dollars	17
X.	Fall Headcount Enrollments	17
XI.	1984-85 E&G Funding Recommendations for Public Senior Colleges and Universities	20
XII.	E&G Fees as Percent of Total Required Tuition and Fees	23

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

I. INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina General Assembly requested, in the 1983-84 Appropriation Act, that the Commission on Higher Education conduct a study of higher education costs to the student and to the State, to compare these costs with other states in the Southern Region, and to make recommendations to the General Assembly in January 1984. This report responds to that request and reflects a genuine concern in the higher education community regarding the continuing escalation of student fees in South Carolina.

Tuition and fees* in many states have increased dramatically in recent years to provide the difference between "costs" and "revenues," as available resources for higher education have declined relative to the costs of education. South Carolina is no exception to this trend. For several years now the public colleges and universities of necessity have considered student fees as the major source of other revenue to supplement appropriations for educational operations.

The respective governing boards of the public colleges and universities in South Carolina currently have specific legislative authority to set tuition and required fees. Most of the governing boards set tuition and required fees on an "incremental pricing basis," a method of tuition determination primarily involving adjustments made to offset lower than expected State appropriations, enrollment changes, inflationary factors, traditional practices, and other factors deemed appropriate. South Carolina's tuition and fees are now among the highest in the Southern Region. The reasons are addressed in this report.

---

*The terms "tuition and required fees," "tuition," and "student fees" in this report are used synonymously. Broadly defined, these fees encompass those charges that all students are required to pay as a condition of enrollment in an institution, ranging in amount on the basis of credit hour load, the student's resident or non-resident status, and in some instances the student's classification as an undergraduate or graduate student.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

II. TUITION AND FEE POLICIES IN THE SREB STATES*

Student tuition and required fees in South Carolina are used primarily for three purposes - Educational and General (E&G) operations, debt service, and auxiliary enterprises. E&G funds support the primary operations of an institution, which are composed of eight programmatic areas - instruction, research, public service, academic support-libraries, academic support-other, student services, institutional support, and operation and maintenance of physical plant. Debt service funds are used, for the most part, to fund capital construction and major building renovations and improvements at the public colleges and universities. That portion of fees labeled "tuition" is required by law in South Carolina to be remitted to the State Treasurer for debt service. This policy is followed in only two other states, Florida and West Virginia, and they designate only a portion of tuition for debt service. The common trend is for states to finance E&G facilities through general obligation bonds and to finance only auxiliary enterprise facilities such as student centers, athletic facilities, dormitories, etc., from student revenues. Auxiliary enterprise funds provided from tuition and required fees are used to provide non-academic services for students in three major areas - health services, student activities, and intercollegiate athletics. By law, auxiliary enterprises must be self-supporting.

Table I reflects the percent breakdown of tuition and required fee use in South Carolina from 1979-80 to 1983-84. As indicated, the portion of student fees used for E&G operations has continued to increase at most institutions while that portion used for debt service has decreased.

The results of a "Survey of Tuition and Required Fee Policies in the SREB States" are summarized in Table II. With the exception of South Carolina, Florida, and West Virginia, tuition is used primarily for E&G operations. According to Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, "tuition" is defined as "the price of or payment for instruction."

*Fourteen states are members of the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB).

TABLE I
SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SENIOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
END USE AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES
1978-79 TO 1983-84

	1978-79 %	1979-80 %	1980-81 %	1981-82 %	1982-83 %	1983-84 %
USC-COLUMBIA						
Debt Service[1]	35	31	26	24	22	19
Auxiliary Enterprises	14	12	11	10	10	8
Educational Operations	51	57	63	66	68	73
CLEMSON						
Debt Service[1]	27	23	18	16	14	12
Auxiliary Enterprises	16	16	13	12	9	8
Educational Operations	57	61	69	72	77	80
THE CITADEL						
Debt Service[1]	22	21	20	17	17	10
Auxiliary Enterprises	20	18	18	17	20	16
Educational Operations	58	61	62	66	63	74
S.C. STATE						
Debt Service[1]	27	27	24	22	18	17
Auxiliary Enterprises	47	47	47	43	47	44
Educational Operations	26	26	29	35	35	39
WINTHROP						
Debt Service[1]	20	20	23	21	21	9
Auxiliary Enterprises	10	10	9	8	8	11
Educational Operations	70	70	68	71	71	80
COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON						
Debt Service[1]	27[2]	20[2]	18[2]	16[2]	13	10
Auxiliary Enterprises	7	5	6	6	7	6
Educational Operations	66[2]	75[2]	76[2]	78[2]	80	84
FRANCIS MARION						
Debt Service[1]	11[2]	9[2]	8[2]	7[2]	5	5
Auxiliary Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
Educational Operations	89[2]	91[2]	92[2]	93[2]	95	95
LANDER						
Debt Service[1]	17[2]	14[2]	12[2]	10[2]	0	0
Auxiliary Enterprises	10	9	0	0	0	0
Educational Operations	73[2]	77[2]	88[2]	90[2]	100	100
USC-4 Yr. Branch Campuses						
Debt Service[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auxiliary Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
Educational Operations	100	100	100	100	100	100
MEDICAL UNIVERSITY[3]						
Debt Service	71	71	71	53	51	41
Auxiliary Enterprises	5	10	10	7	0	0
Educational Operations	24	19	19	40	49	59

[1]Include Capital Expenditures.
[2]Tuition fee used for Educational Operations.
[3]Pharmacy, Nursing, and Allied Health only.

Source: Annual Analysis of Required Student Fees as reported by the State-supported Colleges and universities.

TABLE II

SURVEY OF TUITION AND REQUIRED FEE POLICY IN THE SREB STATES

SURVEY QUESTIONS	Ala.	Ark.	Florida	Georgia	Kentucky	La.	Md.	Ms.	North Carolina	SOUTH CAROLINA	Tenn.	Tx.	Va.	West Va.
1. Is there a single agency and/or organization in the State that sets Tuition and Required Fees?	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
1b. If so, what agency has that responsibility?	I.G.B.	I.G.B.	G.B.	G.B.	C.B.	G.B.[1]	I.G.B.	G.B.	G.B.	I.G.B.	-	S.L.	I.G.B.	G.B.
2. Are there any plans to change the present policy?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	-	NO	NO	NO	NO
3. Is there a specific amount or proportion of student fees designated for E & G Operations?	YES	YES	YES		YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
3b. If so, what is the amount or percentage?	100% Tuition	Varies	70-100% Tuition		100% Tuition	N.A.	100% Tuition	100% Tuition	100% Tuition	Varies	100% Tuition	N.A.	100% Tuition	N.A.
3c. Does this differ by type of institution?	YES	YES	YES		YES	NO	YES		YES	-	YES	N.A.	YES	N.A.
4. To what extent have student fees escalated in your state over the past five years?	65-70%	89%	20% Last Year		70%	45%	64%	62%	35-40% Range	85%	77%		34-300% Range	50-268% Range
5. Have there been any studies conducted regarding the question of who should bear the cost of education?	Yes, For Formula	Yes, For Formula	YES	YES	YES 82-83 Tuition Rates	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
6. If so, what portion of the costs (%) should the students bear?	20%	25-30%	Suggested 25-30% Currently 15-25%	Sugg. 25% Max.	20-25%[2]	25%	Sugg. 30% Max.	30%[2]		17-22%	30-35%	15%	35% of Instruction =17.5% of E&G	N.A.

I.G.B. - Institutional Governing Board
G.B. - Governing Board (Statewide)
C.B. - Coordinating Board (Statewide)
S.L. - State Legislature
N.A. - Not Applicable

[1]Makes recommendations for tuition and fees.
[2]Changes annually.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

There is no single agency or organization in South Carolina that sets tuition and required fees for Educational and General operations. The respective institutional governing boards establish tuition and required fees at the institutions. This policy is also practiced in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Maryland, and Virginia. Eight SREB states, however, have a single agency, generally the statewide governing Board, that sets tuition and fee requirements.

The Florida Legislature in 1983 authorized the Florida Board of Regents to set tuition and fees. Prior to this action, the Florida Board of Regents recommended the fee schedule to the Legislature for approval. Tennessee operates under a "two-tier system." The State University and Community College System Board of Regents sets fees for six universities, ten community colleges, and four technical institutions. The University of Tennessee Board of Trustees sets fees for three universities, a medical school, and a school of veterinary medicine. In Texas, the State Legislature sets tuition and fees for all public higher education. Kentucky's Council on Higher Education sets tuition and fees.

Most of the states that responded to the survey initiated by the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education stated, as indicated in Table II, that there are no plans to change their present policies with respect to tuition and required fees for Education and General Operations.

In response to the question of the amount of student fees designated to E&G operations, most of the other SREB states use tuition solely for this purpose. As previously stated, South Carolina is one of the exceptions. The general trend in these states is to have uniform fee structures that vary only between types of institutions.

All of the respondent states indicated they had experienced at least one fee increase during the five-year period, 1978-79 to 1983-84. Furthermore, the majority of these student fee increases have been greater than the inflation rate, which was approximately 46% during that period. South Carolina's student fee increase of 85% is almost double the inflation rate.

Who should bear the cost of education and in what proportions are questions that have been addressed in the SREB states. For example, as a result of a 1982 study* conducted by the staff of the Commission on Higher Education, the Appropriation Formula was modified to require the institutions to provide a minimum of 17% of their E&G requirements from required student fees. Most of the SREB states are moving toward the "indexing" of tuition as a specified share of total educational costs, as indicated in Table II. Georgia, for example, is gradually increasing tuition to reach 25% of total E&G costs. Tennessee has adopted a policy that permits tuition increases whenever State appropriations are not increased, as was the case for 1983-84. Virginia adopted a plan in the mid-1970's calling for the State to pay 70% of E&G instructional costs and for students to pay 30%. Instructional costs are generally about 50% of total E&G operating costs. This tuition plan has undergone several adjustments including a recent change of the ratio to 65/35.** A subjective "rule of thumb" in Texas is that resident students should bear approximately 15% of the cost.

---

*"Tuition and Required Fees at South Carolina Public Colleges and Universities: Current Use and Suggested Alternatives," 46 pages, 1982.

**Southern Regional Education Board, "Comparative Information on Higher Education," 1983.

III. STATE SUPPORT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE SREB STATES

State Support

The relative decline in State support of public higher education in South Carolina has had a negative effect on the State's ranking among the states in this region. The appropriations per full-time equivalent (FTE) student are computed and reported by the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) based on figures supplied by the coordinating or governing boards of the 14 SREB states. For comparability, all non-student related items have been eliminated and a uniform method of determining FTE students has been used. State appropriations per FTE student in 1980-81 to 1982-83 are compared in Table III. South Carolina ranked third among the 14 states in 1980-81 and dropped to ninth in 1982-83.

The decline in State support for higher education has also had a significant impact on South Carolina faculty salary averages. As shown in Table IV, South Carolina faculty salary averages in the doctoral institutions ranked third in the region in 1980-81, but dropped to ninth by 1982-83. The averages at the master's level institutions fell from fourth to ninth, at the baccalaureate institutions from sixth to seventh, and at the two-year institutions (including technical colleges) from ninth to eleventh. The overall ranking of faculty salary averages in South Carolina dropped from fifth in 1980-81 to tenth in 1982-83.

TABLE III

COMPARISON OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS PER FTE STUDENT IN THE SREB STATES, 1980-81 TO 1982-83*

Universities

	1980-81 $/FTE	Rank	1982-83 $/FTE	Rank	% Change
Alabama	$ 2,537	(12)	2,856	(11)	12.6
Arkansas	2,620	(11)	2,958	(10)	12.9
Florida	3,215	(5)	4,178	(1)	30.0
Georgia	3,512	(2)	4,022	(2)	14.5
Kentucky	2,746	(10)	3,217	(7)	17.2
Louisiana	2,504	(13)	2,756	(13)	10.1
Maryland	3,583	(1)	3,340	(6)	- 6.8
Mississippi	2,779	(9)	2,813	(12)	1.2
N. Carolina	3,340	(4)	3,949	(3)	18.2
S. Carolina	3,489	(3)	3,641	(5)	4.4
Tennessee	2,330	(14)	2,694	(14)	15.6
Texas	2,862	(7)	3,850	(4)	34.5
Virginia	2,915	(6)	3,082	(9)	5.7
W. Virginia	2,785	(8)	3,100	(8)	11.3
SREB Region	2,921		3,444		17.9

Colleges

	1980-81 $/FTE	Rank	1982-83 $/FTE	Rank	% Change
Alabama	$ 2,137	(13)	2,405	(13)	12.5
Arkansas	2,555	(6)	2,768	(7)	8.3
Florida	3,528	(1)	4,686	(1)	32.8
Georgia	2,272	(12)	2,746	(10)	20.9
Kentucky	2,717	(5)	3,122	(5)	14.9
Louisiana	2,437	(9)	2,761	(8)	13.3
Maryland	2,485	(8)	3,044	(6)	22.5
Mississippi	3,098	(2)	3,717	(2)	20.0
N. Carolina	2,882	(3)	3,399	(3)	17.9
S. Carolina	2,734	(4)	2,752	(9)	.7
Tennessee	2,301	(11)	2,506	(12)	8.9
Texas	2,516	(7)	3,133	(4)	24.5
Virginia	2,018	(14)	2,196	(14)	8.8
W. Virginia	2,309	(10)	2,574	(11)	11.5
SREB Region	2,564		2,953		15.2

2 Year Institutions

	1980-81 $/FTE	Rank	1982-83 $/FTE	Rank	% Change
Alabama	$ 2,184	(4)	1,932	(6)	-11.5
Arkansas	2,189	(3)	2,211	(3)	1.0
Florida	1,572	(9)	1,920	(7)	22.1
Georgia	2,042	(5)	2,334	(2)	14.3
Kentucky	1,417	(11)	1,742	(10)	22.9
Louisiana	2,451	(1)	2,675	(1)	9.1
Maryland	1,101	(14)	1,572	(12)	42.8
Mississippi	1,124	(13)	1,107	(14)	- 1.5
N. Carolina	1,302	(12)	1,669	(11)	28.1
S. Carolina	1,442	(10)	1,466	(13)	1.7
Tennessee	1,721	(7)	1,854	(8)	7.7
Texas	1,770	(6)	2,055	(5)	16.1
Virginia	1,619	(8)	1,793	(9)	10.7
W. Virginia	2,274	(2)	2,138	(4)	- 6.0
SREB Region	1,609		1,849		14.9

Total All Institutions

	1980-81 $/FTE	Rank	1982-83 $/FTE	Rank	% Change
Alabama	$ 2,320	(10)	2,386	(13)	2.8
Arkansas	2,519	(6)	2,731	(7)	8.4
Florida	2,240	(12)	2,862	(4)	27.8
Georgia	2,820	(1)	3,528	(1)	25.1
Kentucky	2,540	(2)	2,948	(3)	16.1
Louisiana	2,480	(5)	2,752	(6)	11.0
Maryland	2,419	(8)	2,505	(10)	3.6
Mississippi	2,134	(14)	2,180	(14)	2.3
N. Carolina	2,339	(9)	2,783	(5)	19.0
S. Carolina	2,538	(3)	2,556	(9)	.7
Tennessee	2,170	(13)	2,431	(11)	12.3
Texas	2,433	(7)	3,030	(2)	25.4
Virginia	2,294	(11)	2,429	(12)	5.9
W. Virginia	2,471	(6)	2,712	(8)	9.8
SREB Region	2,388		2,755		15.4

*Funding for medical, dental, and veterinary medical education excluded.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE IV
COMPARISON OF FACULTY SALARY AVERAGES IN THE SREB STATES, 1980-81 TO 1982-83

Doctoral Institutions

	1980-81		1982-83		
	Average Salary	Rank	Average Salary	Rank	% Incr.
Alabama	$23,045	11	$26,934	10	16.8
Arkansas	23,873	7	28,431	8	19.0
Florida	25,427	2	29,197	7	14.8
Georgia	25,899	1	31,670	1	22.3
Kentucky	24,769	6	29,294	6	18.3
Louisiana	23,318	9	26,710	11	14.5
Maryland	24,796	5	29,348	5	18.4
Mississippi	22,589	12	24,801	14	9.8
North Carolina[1]	—	—	29,658	3	—
South Carolina	23,426	3	27,981	9	10.0
Tennessee	22,469	13	25,800	12	14.8
Texas	23,131	10	29,858	2	29.1
Virginia	24,817	4	29,580	4	19.1
West Virginia	23,690	8	25,766	13	8.8
SREB Average	24,017		28,696		19.5

Master's Institutions

	1980-81		1982-83		
	Average Salary	Rank	Average Salary	Rank	% Incr.
Alabama	$20,053	10	$22,108	13	10.2
Arkansas	19,674	12	23,093	10	17.4
Florida	22,522	2	26,270	2	16.6
Georgia	21,104	5	24,164	7	15.0
Kentucky	20,853	6	24,635	6	18.1
Louisiana	21,964	3	24,176	8	10.1
Maryland	23,810	1	26,927	1	13.1
Mississippi	19,288	13	20,685	16	7.2
North Carolina[1]	—	—	24,647	5	—
South Carolina	21,312	4	23,996	9	12.1
Tennessee	20,271	9	23,020	11	13.6
Texas	20,041	11	25,616	3	27.8
Virginia	20,134	9	24,379	6	21.1
West Virginia	20,496	7	22,557	12	10.1
SREB Average	20,868		24,348		16.7

Baccalaureate Institutions

	1980-81		1982-83		
	Average Salary	Rank	Average Salary	Rank	% Incr.
Alabama	$22,320	1	$25,350	1	13.5
Arkansas	17,481	9	20,379	9	16.6
Florida	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	21,130	4	23,036	2	18.5
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	21,275	2	22,910	6	7.2
Maryland	21,238	3	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina[1]	—	—	23,174	4	—
South Carolina	19,410	6	21,726	7	12.0
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	18,299	8	24,944	3	36.3
Virginia	20,620	5	23,184	5	12.3
West Virginia	19,093	7	21,400	8	12.1
SREB Average	19,551		23,168		13.4

Two-Year Institutions

	1980-81		1982-83		
	Average Salary	Rank	Average Salary	Rank	% Incr.
Alabama	$20,394	2	$22,513	4	10.4
Arkansas	15,852	14	18,644	10	17.6
Florida	19,042	4	22,585	3	18.6
Georgia	18,636	6	21,642	5	16.9
Kentucky	16,453	10	18,888	9	14.8
Louisiana	18,926	5	21,344	6	12.8
Maryland	22,390	1	26,382	1	18.0
Mississippi	16,016	13	17,277	14	7.9
North Carolina	16,024	12	17,287	13	7.9
South Carolina	16,677	9	18,560	11	11.3
Tennessee	16,756	8	19,304	8	15.7
Texas	20,151	3	25,247	2	25.3
Virginia	17,911	7	21,293	7	18.7
West Virginia	16,044	11	18,292	12	13.9
SREB Average	18,437		21,449		16.3

[1]North Carolina data not available for 1980-81.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Student Fee Escalation

The upward trend in student fees continues to be a problem both nationally and among the 14 SREB states. In South Carolina, tuition and required fees increased from 1982-83 to 1983-84 at a faster rate (20%) than from 1981-82 to 1982-83 (6.0%), as shown in Table V.

Information released by SREB shows that the major state universities in all but two SREB states reported double-digit increases in undergraduate resident tuition and fees over the two-year period, 1981-82 to 1983-84. Increases ranged from 10% at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill to 74% at West Virginia University (Table VI).* The large tuition and fee increases at West Virginia University are said to result from an "absence" of increases in State appropriations, and general salary increases for faculty and State employees.

Tuition and required fees in the public colleges and universities (including two-year institutions) in the 14 SREB states have increased about 15% annually in the past two years, while state support has increased approximately 11% annually and the Consumer Price Index has risen approximately 6% annually. Recent increases in tuition and required fees in South Carolina, however, have been approximately 13.5% annually while State support has increased less than 5% annually. Although the increases in State support for higher education in the SREB states are growing at a faster rate than prices in the general economy, this has not been true for South Carolina.

*Southern Regional Education Board, "Tuition and Fee Developments in the South," October 1983.

TABLE V

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SENIOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES-
ANALYSIS OF TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES FOR
RESIDENT STUDENTS

Institution	1981-82	1982-83	% Increase over 1981-82	1983-84	% Increase over 1982-83
The Citadel	$ 1,150	$ 1,185	3.0%	$ 1,620	36.7%
S. C. State	750	810	8.0	900	11.1
Winthrop	1,012	1,012	-	1,212	19.8
College of Charleston	950	1,120	17.9	1,470	31.2
Francis Marion	680	860	26.5	940	9.3
Lander	1,050	1,150	9.5	1,270	10.4
USC-Four-Year Campuses	850	850	-	1,000	17.6
USC-Two-Year Campuses	820	820	-	920	12.2
USC-Columbia*	1,175	1,190	1.3	1,440	21.0
Clemson	1,350	1,402	3.8	1,652	17.8
Medical University**	988	1,020	3.2	1,266	24.1
Average- All Institutions	979	1,038	6.0	1,244	19.8

* Excludes Medical School

** Pharmacy, Nursing, and Allied Health only.

TABLE VI

RESIDENT, FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES
AT SELECTED MAJOR STATE UNIVERSITIES, 1981-82, 1983-84;
2-YEAR PERCENT INCREASES

	1981-82	1983-84	Two-Year Percent Increase
University of Alabama	$ 994	$ 1,148	15.5%
University of Arkansas	720	900	25.0
University of Florida	805	842	4.6
University of Georgia	954	1,242	30.2
University of Kentucky	740	968	30.8
Louisiana State University	687	954	38.9
University of Maryland at College Park	1,073	1,332	24.1
University of Mississippi	1,085	1,267	16.8
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	694	766	10.4
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA	1,180	1,440	22.0
CLEMSON UNIVERSITY	1,350	1,652	22.4
University of Tennessee at Knoxville	741	867	17.0
University of Texas at Austin	452	452	-
University of Virginia	1,146	1,570	37.0
West Virginia University	628	1,090	73.6
Regional Median	$ 814	$ 1,071	31.6%

SOURCES: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, "1981-82 Student Charges at State and Land-Grant Universities" and telephone survey.

IV. THE COST TO STUDENTS ATTENDING SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SENIOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The average total increase in student fees for resident students at the South Carolina public senior institutions over the past five years was approximately 85%. This increase ranges from a low of 46% at the four-year campuses of the University of South Carolina to a high of 167.2% at the College of Charleston, as reflected in Table VII.

Two major factors contribute to the continuing escalation of tuition and required fees in South Carolina. First, since 1977 the Appropriation Act has stipulated that institutions pay a portion of State-mandated increases in salary and fringe benefits. The Appropriation Act states that when operations are augmented by funds other than General Fund Appropriations the agency must pay a proportionate share of employee salaries and fringe benefit costs from such other sources. In the case of the colleges and universities, the major sources of "other" funds are student fees, which represent about 19% of total E&G revenue.

Additionally, the Appropriation Act prohibits the use of appropriated funds to increase that part of salaries and fringe benefits paid from such other funds. As a result of the current State policy, each time mandated base pay and merit increases are given, proportionate increases must be made in tuition and required fees. When the General Assembly gives State employees a 5% or 10% pay increase, it is essentially requiring an increase in student fees under the current policy. For example, in the current 1984-85 Appropriation Bill that will be considered by the House, a 7% salary increase is recommended for all State employees. Given the current policy, this will, in

TABLE VII
SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SENIOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
ANALYSIS OF TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES
FOR RESIDENT STUDENTS

Institution	1978-79	1983-84	% Increase
The Citadel	$ 900	$ 1,620	80.0
S. C. State	600	900	50.0
Winthrop	815	1,212	48.7
College of Charleston	550	1,470	167.2
Francis Marion	460	940	104.3
Lander	600	1,270	111.6
USC-Four-Year Campuses	630	1,000	58.7
USC-Two-Year Campuses	630	920	46.0
USC-Columbia*	732	1,440	96.7
Clemson	830	1,652	99.0
Medical University**	660	1,266	91.8
Average- All Institutions	673	1,244	84.8

*Excludes Medical School.

**Pharmacy, Nursing, and Allied Health only.

12/16/83

effect, require student fee increases averaging $75 per year at the institutions, ranging from a low of $17 at South Carolina State to a high of $110 at Clemson. The Commission on Higher Education and the institutions continue to be gravely concerned about the effects of this policy on student costs.

The second major factor contributing to the escalation of student fees is the relative decline in State support. For example, in 1974-75 the colleges and universities received 17.7% of General Fund revenues; by 1983-84 this had decreased to 13.6%. During this period, State revenues increased 143% while appropriations for the colleges and universities increased only 87% (see Table VIII). Also, during this period inflation increased 112% while enrollments at the public senior colleges and universities increased 34%*. The institutions are serving 34% more students with less state support in real dollars in 1983-84 than was the case in 1974-75. This is one of the major reasons that student fees have increased 112% during this period.

Table IX shows State support for higher education over the past ten years in constant 1983-84 dollars. Table X shows the enrollment growth for this same period. State support in constant dollars has declined $58.7 million since 1979-80, the last year of full-formula funding, while enrollments since 1979-80 have shown a modest increase.

*The percentage of enrollment growth including technical education was 44%.

TABLE VIII

COMPARISON OF SOUTH CAROLINA EDUCATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS*
(1974, 1980, and 1983)

State Appropriations For Public Colleges and Universities:	1974-75 [1]	1980-81 [2]	Preliminary** 1983-84 [3]	Percent Increase 1980-81 Through 1983-84 [4]	Percent Increase 1974-75 Through 1983-84 [5]
Winthrop	6,945,010	11,261,518	13,179,188	17	90
The Citadel	5,878,074	9,355,760	9,840,212	5	67
S.C. State	6,807,997	12,408,221	14,985,254	21	120
Francis Marion	3,569,427	6,417,078	6,617,978	3	85
College of Charleston	6,958,333	11,258,041	12,435,674	10	79
Lander	2,467,073	4,034,033	4,752,592	18	93
Medical University (incl. Hosp., etc.)	42,497,047	69,854,875	74,146,029	6	74
Clemson (Educational & General)	27,711,239	40,791,255	46,162,880	13	67
U.S.C.-Columbia	46,448,900	78,430,385	88,009,622	12	89
U.S.C.-Aiken	978,557	3,622,140	3,709,700	2	279
U.S.C.-Coastal Carolina	1,355,625	4,374,240	5,012,120	15	270
U.S.C.-Spartanburg	1,158,078	4,888,720	5,225,370	7	351
U.S.C. 2-Yr. Branches	1,605,845	4,771,096	5,353,408	12	233
Total	$154,581,205	$261,477,362	$289,430,227	11	87
Colleges & Universities as % of State Revenue	17.7	15.3	13.6	- 10	- 22
State Appropriation for Commission on Higher Education:					
Operations	459,281	718,007	879,465	22	91
Service Programs	638,602	956,969	1,031,146	8	61
Total	$1,097,883	$1,674,976	$1,910,611	14	74
State Appropriation for Technical and Comprehensive Education:	29,064,086	51,234,445	61,045,710	19	100
Total State Appropriation for Public Postsecondary Education:	$184,543,174	$314,386,783	$352,386,548	12	91
Public Postsecondary Education as % of State Revenue	21.1	18.3	16.6	- 9	- 21
State Appropriation for Tuition Aid Grants - Private Colleges:	6,178,875	10,432,761	12,123,026	16	96
Total State Appropriation for Postsecondary Education:	$190,722,049	$324,819,544	$364,509,574	12	91
Postsecondary Education as % of State Revenue:	21.8	19.0	17.2	- 9	- 21
Total State Appropriation for Department of Education:	351,255,607	648,548,410	807,560,741	25	130
Elementary and Secondary Education as % of State Revenue:	40.2	37.9	38.0	0	- 5
Total State Appropriation for All Education:	$541,977,656	$973,367,954	$1,172,070,315	20	116
All Education as % of State Revenue:	62.1	56.9	55.2	- 3	- 11
Total State General Revenue:	$873,330,008	$1,709,191,279	$2,124,158,903	24	143

*Fringe Benefits estimated for years prior to 1977-78.
**Includes preliminary allocation of funds for Desegregation Plan.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE IX

STATE SUPPORT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN 1983-84 DOLLARS
(In Millions)

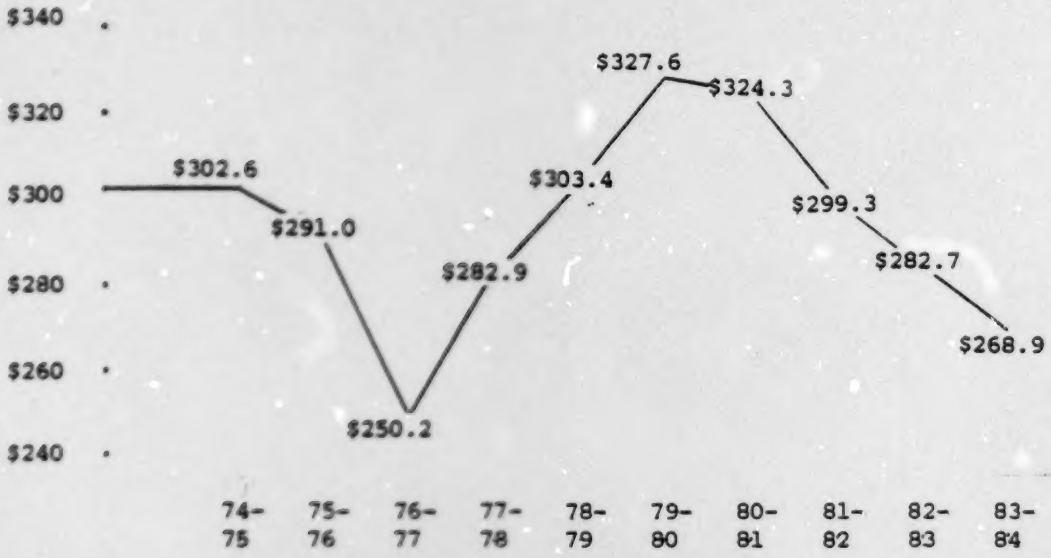
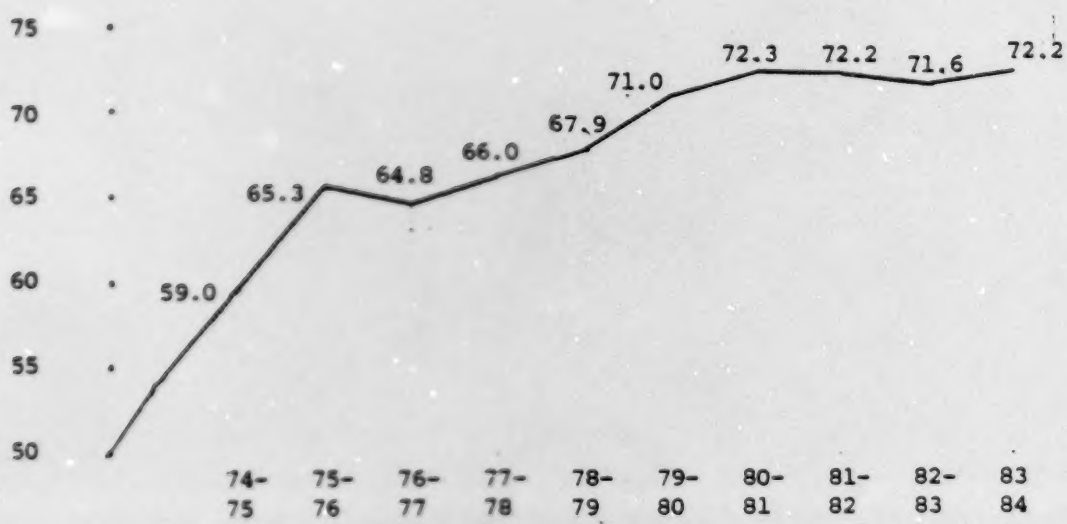


TABLE X

FALL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENTS
(in Thousands)



V. COST TO THE STATE FOR SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SENIOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES*

The Commission has used an Appropriation Formula for recommending State support for the public senior colleges and universities since the early 1970's. In 1979, the formula was significantly refined to reflect more precisely the unique differences among institutions, and to address more adequately their funding needs. Since the 1981-82 Appropriation Act, the Budget and Control Board and the General Assembly have allowed the Commission to allocate to the institutions the State revenues available for the support of the public senior colleges and universities based on the Commission's formula.

The formula provides funding based on the nine programmatic areas required by the Budget and Control Board and the General Assembly for appropriation requests. The program areas are: Instruction, Research, Public Service, Academic Support-Libraries, Academic Support-Other, Student Services, Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant, Institutional Support, and State Employer Contributions. The formula is based on credit hours produced by student level (i.e., Undergraduate, First-Professional, Master's, and Doctoral), including student faculty ratios by academic disciplines (e.g., engineering, education, business administration, etc.) as well as uniform average faculty salaries by discipline which are determined from peer institutions within the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) states. The formula addresses the uniqueness of the individual campuses by funding the operation and maintenance of physical plant based on gross square footage and replacement cost of buildings as well as the number of acres that must be maintained. The formula not only considers the number of credit hours produced, but also the number of students (headcount)

*Includes two-year branch campuses of the University of South Carolina.

enrolled at each institution. It further addresses unique costs at the institutions (e.g., military college costs at The Citadel, Felton Laboratory School at S. C. State, etc.) over and above the normal E&G operating costs.

The use of formulas in funding higher education has been the practice for the past several decades in many states. In a 1982 report published by SREB, 33 states are listed as using a formula for funding recommendations. In the 14 SREB states, 13 now use a formula for recommending and allocating funds to higher education institutions.

The Alabama Commission on Higher Education in 1982 reviewed six of the formulas used in the SREB states for possible use in Alabama. In this review, the South Carolina formula ranked near the middle--three state formulas generated more state support per student than South Carolina's while two generated less.

The Commission updates the formula annually by reviewing and revising average faculty salaries, instructional support percentages, and student/faculty ratios among peer institutions. The Commission believes that the formula is an equitable method of allocating funds and that it generates a reasonable amount of funding for the E&G operations of the public senior colleges and universities in South Carolina. The formula not only calculates the funds required to support E&G operations but also identifies the proportion of funds the State and the student should provide. The Commission's formula currently recommends that the State provide 83% of the cost of unrestricted E&G operations (for most institutions) and that the institutions should generate 17% of the cost from student fees.

Table XI lists the Commission's 1984-85 funding recommendations for the public senior colleges and universities, and shows that the E&G needs of the institutions total $358 million, of which the State should provide $300 million

TABLE XI

1984-85 E&G Funding Recommendations for Public Senior Colleges and Universities

	Total Recommended Unrestricted E&G [1]	Total Other Revenue* To be Generated By Institution [2]	Col.2 as % of Col.1 [3]	Total State Support [4]	Col.4 as % of Col.1 [5]
The Citadel	14,155,484	3,105,024	22	11,050,460	78
S.C. State	16,358,051	1,199,968	7	15,158,083	93
Winthrop	17,986,301	3,495,604	19	14,490,697	81
Coll. of Charleston	18,221,287	3,159,880	17	15,061,407	83
Francis Marion	9,489,291	1,593,140	17	7,896,151	83
Lander	7,137,157	1,252,987	18	5,884,170	82
USC-Aiken	5,486,712	986,840	18	4,499,872	82
USC-Coastal	7,245,574	1,329,056	18	5,916,518	82
USC-Spartanburg	7,173,827	1,261,015	18	5,912,812	82
USC-Beaufort	1,012,636	177,485	18	835,151	82
USC-Lancaster	1,881,095	321,385	17	1,559,710	83
USC-Salkehatchie	1,037,922	177,505	17	860,417	83
USC-Sumter	2,308,545	401,087	17	1,907,458	83
USC-Union	703,342	120,764	17	582,578	83
USC-Columbia	105,735,183	21,044,062	20	84,691,121	80
Clemson	66,826,952	13,995,210	21	52,831,742	79
Sub-total	$282,759,359	$53,621,012	19	$229,138,347	81
USC Sch. of Medicine	11,269,035	563,452	5	10,705,583	95
MUSC-Academic Div.	64,078,264	3,553,140	6	60,525,124	94
TOTAL	$358,106,658	$57,737,604	16	$300,369,054	84

*Primarily student fees

with $58 million to be generated by the institutions. The recommended proportions to be provided by the institutions vary primarily because of variations in the number of out-of-State students enrolled at the institutions. For example, The Citadel, USC, and Clemson must provide a larger proportion than other institutions because the proportions of out-of-State students enrolled are higher. Tuition and required fees for out-of-State students are more than double those charged in-State students.

Prior to 1984-85, funding recommendations for the Medical University of South Carolina and the University of South Carolina School of Medicine were not based on a formula. The Commission in 1983, after reviewing formulas for funding medical and dental education in other states, revised its Appropriation Formula to include these areas. In this revision of the formula it was determined that even though the tuition and required fees for medical and dental students were generally at least double those for other students, the overall cost of education per student was considerably higher. As a result of this analysis, the Commission determined that the medical institutions should generate at least 5% of the funds required for E&G operations from student fees with the State providing the remainder of the costs.

The Commission believes that the formula results in a reasonable amount of State support for the public colleges and universities and that, if the formula were fully funded, the cost to the student of 17%-22% is also reasonable. As stated earlier, when State funds are not adequate to provide full funding of the recommended State support, student fees, of necessity, must be increased to offset the shortfall.

A copy of the Commission's 1984-85 Appropriation Formula for Continuing Operations is included as Appendix A.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

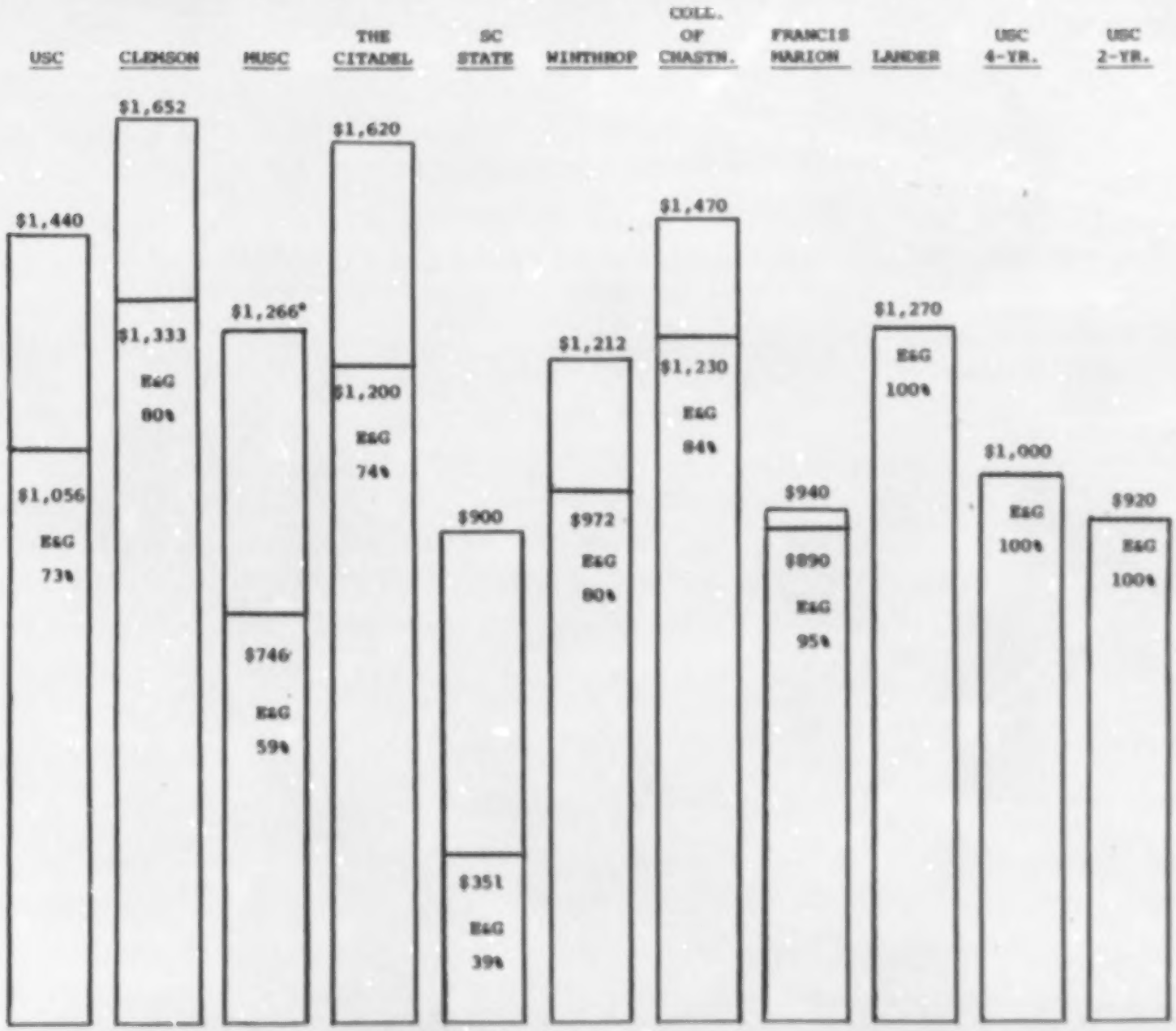
As previously indicated, most SREB states have experienced tuition and required fee increases over the past several years. Similarly, the majority of the states have attempted to control the fee increases by establishing a uniform fee structure according to types of institutions. If South Carolina is to eliminate the disparity in tuition and required fees among its institutions, a uniform fee structure for E&G operations is necessary. Current disparities are depicted in Table XII. For example, it costs a student almost $300 more for E&G operations at Clemson than at USC. Similarly, it costs a nursing or pharmacy student at USC over $300 more than at MUSC. In the senior colleges, for example, the charges per student at the College of Charleston and Lander are $250 more than for a student at Winthrop. At the three senior colleges that are under the control of one governing board, student charges at two institutions (the College of Charleston and Lander) are at least $340 more than for students attending the other one (Francis Marion). Even though the University of South Carolina has a uniform fee structure at its branch campuses, it costs more for a student to attend a two-year branch campus than to attend MUSC, Francis Marion, or South Carolina State College. It is generally the case over the country that the costs to students at public two-year colleges are significantly below those at public senior colleges.

The Commission believes that the disparities in student charges for E&G operations among institutions of similar types should be reduced. To assist in eliminating these disparities, the Commission recommends:

1. that when the General Assembly grants base pay and merit increases for State employees, State funds be provided by the General Assembly for increases for employees at public senior colleges and universities whose salaries are paid from student fees;

TABLE X

E&G FEES AS PERCENT OF TOTAL REQUIRED TUITION AND FEES, 1983-84



*Average of Pharmacy, Nursing, and Allied Health only.

2. that the Budget and Control Board and the General Assembly provide full formula funding for the public colleges and universities as recommended by the Commission;
3. that the indexing approach adopted by the Commission in 1982 and implemented in the 1983-84 Appropriation Formula be continued; that there be established at each institution a range in the proportion (a minimum and a maximum percentage) of total E&G requirements that should be generated from student charges; and that, if an institution collects fees in excess of the maximum when full formula funding is realized, State support for the institution be reduced by the excess amount;
4. that the provision in the 1984-85 Appropriation Bill (the third item in Section 124) which states that E&G fees "that are at an annual rate of over $1,000 shall not be increased in FY 1984-85 without the approval of the General Assembly," be withdrawn in view of the three above-listed recommendations; and
5. that the institutional governing boards establish prescribed student fees, with the concurrence of the Commission on Higher Education, to be deposited with the State Treasurer for use in the rehabilitation and renovation of existing facilitites.

With full formula funding, and with a reasonable proportion of the costs paid by students, future increases in tuition and required fees would be limited generally to those required by inflation. In the absence of full formula funding and relief from the requirement that student fees pay a portion of salary and fringe benefit increases, tuition and required fees will continue to escalate as has been the case in the recent past.

SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION
1984-85 APPROPRIATION FORMULA
FOR CONTINUING OPERATIONS

The Appropriation Formula provides for equitable sharing of state taxpayer support for South Carolina's public colleges and universities. Realistic appropriations are computed impartially by using actual enrollments, proven student/faculty ratios, uniform salary assumptions, and justifiable average percentages to cover the agreed programs (instruction, research, public service, etc.) of the institutions.

****

1. STUDENT CREDIT HOURS

Use the number of student credit hours produced, by level of instruction and academic discipline, during the fall 1983 semester. Include half credit for contact hours in physical education and remedial courses unless credit hours toward a degree are awarded for such courses. (See CHE Report 14)

2. FTE (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT) STUDENTS

Divide undergraduate credit hours by 15
professional (law) " " " 15
master's level " " " 12
and doctoral " " " 9
to determine the number of FTE students to be taught. (See CHE Report 3)

N O T E

From Table 1 determine the appropriate Academic Discipline Table 2, 3, or 4 to be used in calculating steps 3, 4a and 4b for your institution.

3. FTE TEACHING FACULTY

To find the number of FTE teaching faculty positions required, divide the number of FTE students at each level and in each academic discipline by an appropriate student/faculty ratio.

4. INSTRUCTION

a. Compute the cost of teaching faculty salaries by multiplying the FTE teaching faculty by peer group faculty salary average for each discipline and level.

b. Multiply the cost of teaching faculty salaries for each discipline and level by the corresponding peer group instructional support percentage to obtain total cost for instructional support.

c. add a and b.

d. Of the total number of FTE teaching faculty (other than military science) required, determine the proportion to be filled by teaching assistants. (Use the proportion on fall 1982 CHE Report 9, unless justification for a different proportion is presented). Multiply the number of FTE teaching assistants required by $X,XXX (difference between average salary of faculty other than teaching assistants and average salary of teaching assistants for fall 1982 for your institution), plus improvements of 5 % for 1983-84. (See CHE Report 10)

e. The difference between 4c and 4d equals total costs for instruction.

5. RESEARCH

25% of prior year sponsored research and non-general fund research expenditures at your institution equals total costs for research.

6. PUBLIC SERVICE

25% of prior year sponsored public service and non-general fund public service expenditures at your institution equals total costs for public service.

7. ACADEMIC SUPPORT - LIBRARIES

10% of total instructional costs (as determined in step 4e) to cover library acquisitions and operations equals total costs for academic support - libraries.

8. ACADEMIC SUPPORT - OTHER

12% of total instructional costs (as determined in step 4e) to cover museums and galleries, educational media services, academic computing support, ancillary support, academic administration, and academic personnel development equals total costs for academic support - other.

9. STUDENT SERVICES

$130 - 1st 4,000 headcount students, $125 - 2nd 4,000 headcount students, $100 - 3rd 4,000 headcount students, $75 - all over 12,000 headcount students enrolled fall 1982, plus $4 per student credit hour as determined in step 1 equals total costs for student services.

10. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PLANT

a. For physical plant general services, use formula I, Table 5.

b. For building maintenance, use formula II, Table 5.

c. For custodial services, use formula III, Table 5.

d. For grounds maintenance, use formula IV, Table 5.

e. Add the actual 1981-82 expenditures for utilities (see Table 6 for definitions) plus 6 % per year (14 % for natural gas).

f. The sum of 10a through 10e equals total costs for operation and maintenance of plant.

11. INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

a. Sub-total steps 4e, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

b. 15% of this total or $50,000 (whichever is larger) equals total costs for institutional support.

12. UNIQUE COSTS

Funding to provide for unique costs and to respond to differences which exist among institutions because of different roles and missions, which are not provided for in previous steps, may be requested. Items included should be of such nature as to require subjective analysis and judgment. When requests for such items are included, they must be subjectively justified (to include how the item is unique, special or not included in previous components of the formula) and specific amounts of costs by program must be detailed as to personnel services, equipment and other operating expenses.

13. STATE EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Use state employer contributions as calculated by State Personnel Division for personnel included in the programs funded by the Formula.

14. COST OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL OPERATIONS

Add the amounts calculated in Steps 11a, 11b, and 13. From this total subtract the amount of teaching faculty salaries for academic discipline 1800, Military Science, computed in Step 4a. This is the total cost of educational and general (E & G) operations.

15. REVENUE TO BE GENERATED BY THE INSTITUTION IN SUPPORT OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL OPERATIONS

Multiply the amount calculated in Step 14 by .17 (S.C. State .07, MUSC .05) Multiply the resulting amount by 1.XXX (Where .XXX equals the percent of out-of-State students enrolled in Fall 1982). This is the total revenue to be generated by the institution for E & G operations.

16. STATE FUNDS REQUIRED TO SUPPORT EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL OPERATIONS

Subtract the amount calculated in Step 15 from the amount calculated in Step 14, and add the amount calculated in Step 12. This is the amount of total State funds required for educational and general

TABLE 1

APPROPRIATION FORMULA INSTITUTION GROUPS

GROUP I

Institutions conferring the doctoral degree as the highest degree awarded:

Clemson University
U.S.C. - Columbia
Medical University

GROUP II

Institutions conferring the bachelor's or master's degree as the highest degree awarded:

College of Charleston
Francis Marion College
Lander College
S.C. State College
The Citadel
U.S.C. - Aiken
U.S.C. - Coastal
U.S.C. - Spartanburg
Winthrop College

GROUP III

College level 2-year branches of 4 year institutions:

U.S.C. - Beaufort
U.S.C. - Lancaster
U.S.C. - Salkehatchie
U.S.C. - Sumter
U.S.C. - Union

TABLE 2

S. C. COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION — INSTITUTION GROUP I
ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE DATA

		STUDENT/FACULTY RATIOS				SUPPORT PERCENTAGES		
		U/G	G-1	G-2	AVG SAL	U/G	G-1	G-2
0400	ARCHITECTURE	13	06	06	28,606	.28	.28	.28
0603	BUSINESS & MANAGEMENT	24	17	12	32,632	.30	.30	.30
1308	TEACHER EDUCATION	21	12	09	26,428	.35	.35	.35
1399	PRACTICE TEACHING	11	08	08	26,428	.35	.35	.35
1700	NURSING (ASSOC.)	07	08	05	17,685	.20	.00	.00
1830	ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES	07	08	08	24,799	.23	.23	.23
1861	SPEECH PATHOLOGY & AUDIOLOGY	09	06	06	31,598	.23	.23	.23
1804	CLINICAL SCI.-DENTISTRY	08	03	03	43,717	.35	.35	.35
1810	CLINICAL SCIENCE-MEDICINE	03	03	02	43,717	.35	.35	.35
1811	NURSING (BA & ABOVE)	07	07	07	22,503	.35	.35	.35
1814	PHARMACY	15	08	08	27,646	.60	.60	.60
1861	NURSE/MIDWIFERY	08	02	02	22,503	.35	.35	.35
1862	PHARM-D	08	03	03	31,290	.60	.60	.60
1803	GRADUATE MEDICINE	00	02	02	43,717	.35	.35	.35
1864	GRADUATE DENTISTRY	00	02	02	43,717	.35	.35	.35
1899	PUBLIC HEALTH	17	08	05	33,599	.23	.23	.23
1900	HOME ECONOMICS	14	12	12	24,029	.35	.35	.00
2200	LAW	00	22	00	48,481	.31	.31	.31
2500	LIBRARY SCIENCE	19	11	11	31,366	.25	.25	.25
2699	BASIC SCIENCE-MED/DENTAL	00	03	03	33,850	.70	.70	.70
2800	MILITARY SCIENCE	12	00	05	21,599	.45	.00	.00
4099	VETERINARY SCIENCE	09	05	03	37,364	.85	.85	.85
4301	CRIMINAL JUSTICE	19	15	15	29,354	.22	.22	.22
4407	SOCIAL WORK	19	15	15	29,354	.22	.22	.22
5009	FINE & APPLIED ARTS	13	08	08	25,963	.29	.29	.29
0900	COMMUNICATIONS	20	12	09	29,439	.30	.30	.30
1600	FOREIGN LANGUAGES	20	12	06	25,963	.25	.25	.25
2300	LETTERS	20	12	06	25,685	.15	.15	.15
2499	GENERAL STUDIES	20	12	06	20,810	.15	.00	.00
3003	INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY	20	12	06	28,232	.25	.25	.25
4200	PSYCHOLOGY	20	12	06	28,630	.15	.15	.15
4430	PUBLIC AFFAIRS & SERVICES	20	12	06	29,354	.18	.18	.18
4500	SOCIAL SCIENCES	20	12	06	29,051	.22	.22	.22
1100	COMPUTER & INFORMATION SCIENCE	22	09	07	31,665	.60	.60	.60
2600	BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	22	09	07	31,673	.70	.70	.70
2700	MATHEMATICS	22	09	07	29,724	.15	.15	.15
4000	PHYSICAL SCIENCES	22	09	07	32,567	.60	.60	.60
0200	AGRICULTURE	17	08	03	29,511	.45	.45	.45
0305	FORESTRY	17	08	03	29,511	.60	.60	.60
3103	PARKS & RECREATION MGT.	17	08	03	29,354	.40	.40	.40
1400	ENGINEERING	18	11	06	32,553	.60	.60	.60

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 3

INSTITUTION GROUP II

N. C. COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION
ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE DATA

		STUDENT/FACULTY RATIOS				SUPPORT PERCENTAGES		
		U/G	G-1	G-2	AVG SAL	U/G	G-1	G-2
0600	BUSINESS & MANAGEMENT	24 : 1	17 : 1	00 : 1	25,796	.20	.20	.00
1300	TEACHER EDUCATION	21 : 1	12 : 1	09 : 1	23,857	.25	.25	.25
1310	REMEDIAL EDUCATION	14 : 1	00 : 1	00 : 1	20,612	.25	.25	.00
1399	PRACTICE TEACHING	11 : 1	00 : 1	00 : 1	23,857	.25	.25	.00
1700	NURSING (ASSOC.)	07 : 1	00 : 1	00 : 1	20,969	.35	.35	.00
1801	SPEECH PATHOLOGY & AUDIOLOGY	09 : 1	06 : 1	00 : 1	27,632	.40	.40	.00
1811	NURSING (BA & ABOVE)	07 : 1	00 : 1	00 : 1	21,628	.35	.35	.00
1900	HOME ECONOMICS	14 : 1	12 : 1	00 : 1	21,392	.25	.25	.00
2500	LIBRARY SCIENCE	19 : 1	11 : 1	00 : 1	22,018	.25	.25	.00
2800	MILITARY SCIENCE	12 : 1	00 : 1	00 : 1	21,599	.45	.45	.00
4301	CRIMINAL JUSTICE	19 : 1	15 : 1	00 : 1	20,654	.18	.18	.00
4407	SOCIAL WORK	15 : 1	12 : 1	00 : 1	20,654	.18	.18	.00
5000	FINE & APPLIED ARTS	13 : 1	08 : 1	00 : 1	22,640	.24	.24	.00
0900	COMMUNICATIONS	20 : 1	12 : 1	00 : 1	20,204	.25	.25	.00
1600	FOREIGN LANGUAGES	20 : 1	12 : 1	00 : 1	24,002	.20	.20	.00
2300	LETTERS	20 : 1	12 : 1	00 : 1	22,739	.20	.20	.00
2499	GENERAL STUDIES	20 : 1	00 : 1	00 : 1	20,612	.18	.18	.00
3000	INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY	20 : 1	12 : 1	00 : 1	24,785	.30	.30	.00
4200	PSYCHOLOGY	20 : 1	12 : 1	00 : 1	24,051	.20	.20	.00
4400	PUBLIC AFFAIRS & SERVICE	20 : 1	12 : 1	00 : 1	20,654	.18	.18	.00
4500	SOCIAL SCIENCES	20 : 1	12 : 1	00 : 1	24,363	.18	.18	.00
1100	COMPUTER & INFORMATION SCIENCE	22 : 1	09 : 1	00 : 1	25,376	.43	.43	.00
2600	BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	22 : 1	09 : 1	00 : 1	25,353	.43	.43	.00
2700	MATHEMATICS	22 : 1	09 : 1	00 : 1	23,038	.25	.25	.00
4000	PHYSICAL SCIENCES	22 : 1	09 : 1	00 : 1	25,120	.43	.43	.00
1400	ENGINEERING	18 : 1	11 : 1	00 : 1	27,127	.45	.45	.00

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 4

INSTITUTION GROUP III

S. C. COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION
ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE DATA

		STUDENT/FACULTY RATIOS				SUPPORT PERCENTAGES		
		U/G	G-1	G-2	AVG SAL	U/G	G-1	G-2
0600	BUSINESS & MANAGEMENT	24	00	00	17,539	.20	.00	.00
1300	EDUCATION	22	00	00	17,887	.25	.00	.00
1700	NURSING (ASSOC.)	07	00	00	17,684	.35	.00	.00
1811	NURSING (BA & ABOVE)	07	00	00	21,628	.35	.35	.00
2500	LIBRARY SCIENCE	19	11	00	22,018	.25	.25	.00
5000	FINE & APPLIED ARTS	13	00	00	18,359	.15	.00	.00
0900	COMMUNICATIONS	20	00	00	15,545	.25	.00	.00
1600	FOREIGN LANGUAGES	20	00	00	19,275	.20	.00	.00
2300	LETTERS	20	00	00	17,902	.20	.00	.00
2499	GENERAL STUDIES	20	00	00	18,160	.18	.00	.00
3000	INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY	20	00	00	18,208	.30	.00	.00
4200	PSYCHOLOGY	20	00	00	18,982	.20	.00	.00
4500	SOCIAL SCIENCES	20	00	00	19,287	.18	.00	.00
1100	COMPUTER & INFORMATION SCIENCE	22	00	00	17,876	.43	.00	.00
2600	BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	22	00	00	19,560	.43	.00	.00
2700	MATHEMATICS	22	00	00	18,314	.25	.00	.00
4000	PHYSICAL SCIENCES	22	00	00	20,455	.43	.00	.00
1400	ENGINEERING	18	00	00	22,783	.45	.00	.00

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 5

1984-85

SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION
FORMULA FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PLANT

I. GENERAL SERVICES* = SW ([FTES + (2 x FTEE)] x 3.90) + (RCB x .0028)

Definitions of terms used in the formula:

1. SW is the average hourly earnings for services (adjusted) for January, 1983, as shown in the Survey of Current Business published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

2. FTES is the full-time equivalent students determined in step 2.

3. FTEE is the full-time employees enrolled in the State Retirement System as of January 1, 1983.

4. RCB is the replacement cost of buildings which shall be determined by applying the factors for the specific classes of construction, as shown on Markel's Handy Appraisal Chart[1] to the original construction costs of each education, general, and service building.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

II. BUILDING MAINTENANCE* = MCF x RCB

Definitions of terms used in the formula:

1. MCF is the maintenance cost factors designated as follows (factors expressed as percentage figures):

	Wood Frame Construction[2]	Masonary-Wood Construction[3]	Masonry-Concrete Construction[4]
Air Conditioned	1.90	1.45	1.25
Non-Air Conditioned	1.75	1.30	1.10

2. RCB is the replacement cost of buildings as calculated in the formula for Physical Plant General Services.

---

[1]Published by Markel Appraisal Chart Company, 4108 North Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45236, as of January and July each year. Use the January 1983 issue for budget submission.
[2]Designated as "Frame" on Markel's Handy Appraisal Chart.
[3]Designated as "Semi-Fireproof" on Markel's Handy Appraisal Chart.
[4]Designated as "Fireproof" on Markel's Handy Appraisal Chart.

TABLE 5
(Continued)

III. CUSTODIAL SERVICES* = $SW \times I \times \frac{GSF}{22,400} \times 2080 \times 1.2$

Definitions of terms used in the formula:

1. SW is the average hourly earnings for services (adjusted) for January, 1983, as shown in the Survey of Current Business published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

2. I represents labor and material inflation factor. For fiscal year 1984-85 this factor is 1.06 .

3. GSF is the gross square feet (outside dimensions) of educational, general, and service buildings.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

IV. GROUNDS MAINTENANCE* = SW (.70P + 122L + .50E)

Definitions of terms used in the formula:

1. SW is the average hourly earnings for services (adjusted) for January, 1983, as shown in the Survey of Current Business published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

2. P is the total linear feet of perimeter of all campus buildings including academic, office, service, administration, etc.

3. L is the total number of acres of lawns and regularly maintained areas (malls, flowerbeds, parking lots, sidewalks, streets, etc.). Exclude all buildings, street areas, and areas covered under organized activities (i.e., college farms).

4. E is the Fall Semester 1983 Headcount Enrollment.

* See Table 6 for definition.

TABLE 6

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PLANT

DEFINITIONS

I. Physical Plant General Services - Salaries, wages, supplies, travel, equipment, and other operating expenses to carry out the duties of physical plant administration, planning, and general services. Examples of the activities included are:

1. Administration - Salaries, wages, travel, equipment, and other operating costs required to administer one or more functional units of the Physical Plant.

2. Planning - Salaries, wages, travel, equipment, and other costs required to prepare architectural and engineering plans and specifications, for the expansion, renovation, and rehabilitation of physical plant facilities, excluding fees for new construction.

3. Other General Services, including -

(a) Acquisition and repair of general classroom and laboratory furniture. Does not include office furniture.

(b) Central receiving and store of supplies and equipment.

(c) Safety, including fire, occupational, radiation, health and sanitation safety.

(d) Garbage and trash disposal.

(e) Hauling, moving and storing.

(f) Property Insurance

(g) Truck and Automobile expense in general service of the institution.

II. Building Maintenance - Costs, including salaries, wages, supplies, materials, equipment, services, and other expenses, necessary to keep building in good appearance and usable condition and prevent the building from deteriorating once it has been placed in first class condition for that type and age of building. Does not include Auxiliary Enterprise buildings. Building Maintenance includes minor repairs and alterations, costs of materials, hire of personnel, and other necessary expenses for the repair and/or painting of the following: roofs, exterior walls, foundations, flooring, ceilings,

TABLE 6
(Continued)

partitions, doors, windows, plaster, structural ironworks, screens, window shades, venetian blinds, plumbing, heating and air conditioning equipment within or a part of the building, electric wiring, light fixtures (including the replacement of lamps), washing of all outside window surfaces, built-in shelving and other related items.

III. Custodial Services - Costs including salaries, wages, supplies, materials, equipment, services, and other expenses necessary to keep the buildings in a clean and sanitary condition. Does not include Auxiliary Enterprise buildings. These services include care of the floors, stairways and landings, and restrooms; cleaning chalkboards, inside of windows, walls, and room furniture and fixtures; assigned dusting, removal of waste paper and refuse and other related duties.

Common operations include: Mopping, sweeping, waxing, renovating of floors (sanding and refinishing of floors are excluded); dusting, polishing of furniture and fixtures such as venetian blinds, partitions, pictures, maps, radiators, etc.; cleaning of chalkboards, chalk trays, erasers, and replacement of chalk; washing and dusting of walls, cleaning and disinfecting commodes and urinals, cleaning and washing other fixtures, walls and partitions, and replinishing supplies for restrooms; and emptying and cleaning of waste receptacles, and dusting and cleaning of windows, and other glass surfaces; sweeping and cleaning of entrances, and opening and/or closing of buildings, doors, and windows.

IV. Grounds Maintenance - Costs including salaries, wages, supplies, materials, equipment, services, and other expenses relating to the upkeep of all lands designated as campus property (improved and unimproved) not occupied by actual buildings, including any court, patio, and/or garden or court enclosed by buildings. Grounds Maintenance begins after the site improvements are complete.

Phases of Grounds Maintenance are:

1. Land Improvements
   (a) Permanent - Lawns, trees, shrubs, etc.

   (b) Seasonal - Flowers, bulbs, etc.

2. Circulation Systems
   (a) Vehicular - Streets and roads - improved and unimproved; parking areas - improved and unimproved; traffic controls - signal lights, signs, and barriers.

   (b) Pedestrian - Walks and paths - improved and unimproved.

3. Other Activities
   (a) Campus lighting

   (b) Irrigation Systems

   (c) Non-structural improvements - Walls, fences, fountains, campus furniture, others.

TABLE 6
(Continued)

(d) Anciliary enterprises - Nursery, Greenhouse - areas for special academic study.

V. Utilities - All costs of purchase, manufacture and delivery of utility services, including: electricity, steam heat, water (hot, cold or chilled), sanitary sewers, and gas for heating, cooling and lighting. Does not include costs of utilities for Auxiliary Enterprises.